Please replace original paragraph [019] with the following marked up paragraph.

[020] Once the composite lumber is cut, it continues to be pushed along the line to the drop table 20. in In various embodiments, a trigger 23 is actuated by the cut lumber as it is pushed down the line, causing the drop table 20 to tilt to one side and drop the piece of lumber into a stack of finished lumber pieces (not shown).

Please replace original paragraph [023] with the following marked up paragraph.

[023] In various embodiments, an upper surface of the table 25 of the servo-controlled cutter 18 is covered with low friction strips, comprising, for example, a Teflon™-type material, to allow the extrudate to slide over the tabletop without distorting the elastic portions of the extrudate 15. In these embodiments, the servo-controlled cutter 18 cuts pieces of lumber 21 as they are extruded in the following manner. First, the table 25 of the servo-controlled cutter 18 begins in a home position. The speed of the extrudate 15 is obtained by way of the extrudate speed detector 22 and communicated to the servo-controlled cutter 18 via, for example, cable 24. The table 25 begins moving at the speed of the extrudate 15. Next the clamp 19 comes down to tightly clamp the hardened extrudate 21 to the servo-controlled cutter table 25, as the table 25 continues to move at the speed of the extrudate 15. Next a rotary saw blade comes up through the table 25 cutting the composite lumber at the desired length, while still moving at the speed of the extrudate. In various embodiments, the extrudate speed detector 22 is an encoder wheel having a circumference of one foot, which produces 4800 4096 pulses per revolution. In various other embodiments, the encoder wheel produces 9600 2048 pulses per revolution. The encoder wheel rides on the extrudate 21 and, as the extrudaet extrudate 21 moves, the encoder wheel rotates, thereby generating pulses proportional to its rate of rotation. Accordingly, by counting pulses, the servo con-